THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1897.

The Return of Prosperity.

This new year has opened with a far more hopeful prospect than this country has had at any time since 1892. The improvement in business which succeeded the election in November and the defeat of the malign forces combined for an assault on the national credit and prosperity, has been decided and pervasive. Yet we have had only the beginning of the great revival of enter prise and activity which manifestly is going to mark the closing years of the century.

The holiday trade of last month offered i good test of the tone prevailing in the community and the buoyant spirit aroused by the triumph of Mr. McKINLEY. That trade, as we hear from all sides, was of unusual volume, the extraordinary demand extending from articles of small cost to articles of the greatest luxury and elegance.

The experience of THE SUN itself furnishes further and striking evidence of the same kind. Never before in the history of this paper has its prosperity been so great or was its business established on so strong a basis as now. Never before has its circulation been so steady in its magnitude; and the volume of its advertising is much greater than ever before. Nor have these results been secured by any decrease of price or by any cheapening of quality. It has not tried to court favor, but to secure respect by deserving it, and to provoke and satisfy intelligent public interest. The present prosperity of THE SUN, therefore, affords a fair indication of the general condition of business and of the prevailing tone of the public mind. It indicates improvement, hopefulness, reasonableness; for the prosperity or depression of a newspaper is the truest index of the business conditions.

We are glad, also, to learn from the Her ald that it is likewise experiencing the best of good fortune. The tide of its prosperity, it announced on New Year's Day, has riser to" a higher level than ever before touched." In both circulation and advertising it reports an extraordinary increase. "Every previous yearly, weekly, and daily record,' it says, has been broken; yet, like THE SUN the Herald has refused to get down into the mud to compete with the cheap and nasty journalism.

The long continuance of the period of business and financial depression and un certainty, which began in 1892, brought about losses and reductions of capital too great for the full recovery from them to be immediate; but so soon as the election was over it was made manifest that that dismal period had been brought to a close. Business and enterprise had then a solid ground on which to build. The period of mere political and economical theorizing and experimenting had been concluded, and the people saw before them the assurance of an Administration which would be governed by practical and common sense.

The economic questions with which the McKinley Administration will have to deal are very simple for men who take hold of them in the spirit which will undoubtedly distinguish it. They relate almost wholly to the mere raising of revenue sufficient for the purposes of the Government; and the result of the election has removed all uncertainty as to the method by which the revenue will be obtained. It will be raised, as it is raised now, by a protective tariff and by internal revenue taxation: and the purpose of the McKINLEY Administration will be solely to produce the requisite result without disturbance to the business and industry of the Union, but rather in a way to encourage and stimulate them.

The question is altogether practical, and Mr. McKINLEY is surrounded by advisers who better represent the tone of conserva tive and sensible men of business than those who have been about a President for a long time past. He is himself a man of practisense and not a man wedded to a theory which he will follow stubbornly because of mere pride of opinion. More revenue is needed; it will be obtained, as it should be obtained, from the tariff chiefly. When it is secured, the troubles of the country, so far as they are produced by the poltey of the Government, will vanish wholly. They have been due to the unprecedented condition of a steady deficiency in the Government revenue, which has necessitated a great increase in the bonded debt, after a long period during which its diminution had been vast and uninterrupted. Of course, the consequence was disastrous to our business and industrial interests.

The talk about the need of reforming our currency system has no basis of fact or reason on which to rest. The currency system is sound enough as it is; and it will not be changed. The element of uncertainty which would be introduced by the prospect of experimental changes will not disturb the conditions of business. We shall have a sensible Administration at Washington.

It is evident, therefore, that the revival of business, the signs of which appeared as soon as the election was over, will go on gathering force, with the prospect that the people of this republic will reach the end of this century in a higher condition of prosperity than they or any other people have ever experienced. A few snarling critics are trying to resist this increasing tide of prosperity; but they are impotent in their malignity. Mr. McKinley will enter upon his Administration with the good will of men of all parto a degree never enjoyed by any President in the memory of this generation. The hearty support which every conservative interest gives to him, and to the Republican party as the only political organigation now standing between us and political chaos, strengthens the assurance with which the people may look forward to that abounding prosperity.

The period of gloom is over. Hereafter we shall see stendy progress and increasing confidence and cheerfulness.

The March of Gomez.

The best answer to the recent rumor that Gen. Maximo Gomez was ready to treat for peace on some other basis than that of Cuban independence, is furnished by this officer's crossing of the eastern trocha and

his battle with the forces of WEYLER. The Constitution adopted at Jimagnayu, on Sept. 16, 1895, begins by declaring that Cuba is separated from the Spanish monarchy "as a free and independent State." To this Constitution Gen. GOMEZ at once swore allegiance. Art. XI. expressly provides that "the treaty of peace with Spain, which must necessarily have for its basis the absolute independence of the Island of Cuba must be ratified by the Government Council and by an assembly of representatives convened expressly for this purpose." The hope said to be entertained by the CLEVE-LAND Administration that it can get Gen.

the agent of the later of the street ways to true to the transfer and the special property

independence is thus seen to be fallaci at the start.

But without wasting time on these speculations of Madrid and Washington, Gen. GOMEZ is taking the aggressive, and the force under his immediate command now becomes in its turn the centre of attention, as hitherto the army of the lamented MACEO has been. Gomez has crossed at will the eastern trochs, as MACEO used to cross the western. He has a strong body, both of foot and horse, with him, and has received, it is said, the supplies of the Dauntless, which, to the disgust of the Spaniards, have been landed, in spite of the mishap of the Three Friends, on which the expedition

originally started. The prospects of Cuba in arms brighten with the present operations of GOMEZ. In the proclamation which this leader issued at Sancti Spiritus on Nov. 11, 1895, he declared that "after so many years of supplication, humiliation, contumely, banishment, and death, when this people, of its own will, has arisen in arms, there remains no other solution but to triumph." This spirit animates and directs his movements to-day.

An Examination Examined

The memorandum of precedents submitted on Tuesday by the Hon. EUGENE HALE in support of Mr. OLNEY's defiance of Congress is utterly without value or interest as a document in the case. It lacks the first requisite of any useful investigation of history, and that is honesty of purpose on the part of its maker.

Two or three specific examples of disingenuousness will establish the true character of the OLNEY-HALE memorandum.

The first relates to President TAYLOR'S ndependent executive investigation of the Hungarian revolution of 1848-49, when the President commissioned Mr. A. DUDLEY MANN to ascertain whether the new Hungarian Government ought to be recognized. We quote the OLNEY-HALE memorandum :

"While the independence of Hungary was not achieved and the revolution of 1848-49 was sup-pressed by the intervention of Russia, the action of ur Government with a view to prompt recognition in the event of success is well worth examination President Taylon sent Mr. Duniny Mass to Europe to inquire fully into the situation, and confided to him wide discretion respecting the Bungarian revolution ats and the willingness of the United States to recor dent and chosen a Legislature; as soon as its power to maintain its independence should be evinced."

Not a word further. The author of the memorandum setually has the impudence to present to Congress this case as proof that the power of recognizing a new Government rests exclusively with the Execuive. The mission of Mr. MANN, who acted solely under the instructions of the President, and who was not sent abroad in obedience to any act or resolution of Congress, is here cited as evidence that if our Government had proceeded to recognize Hungary the recognition would have come from the President and not from the Congress. The main and vital fact is suppressed, unblushingly and almost with childish recklessness of consequences. We supply it. Secretary CLAYTON'S instructions to Mr. MANN, dated June 18, 1849, contained this passage:

"Should the new Government prove to be, in you opinion, firm and stable, the President will cheerfully recommend to Congress, at their next session, the recognition of Hungary, and you might intimate, if ou saw fit, that the President would in that event b n the United States by or before the next meeting o longress, and that he entertains no doubt whateve that in case her new Government should prove to be firm and stable her independence would be speedily recognized by that enlightened body."

A more conclusive witness or more crush ing testimony against Mr. OLNEY's assumn tion of exclusive executive power could hardly be imagined; and yet, by suppressing these instructions, the memorandum dishonestly treats the mere sending forth of Mr. MANN on a mission of inquiry as proof that President TAYLOR had the power to recognize Hungary, and would have recognized Hungary, without reference to the will of Congress!

Concerning the case of Texas, the circumstances of which are now generally understood and appreciated in their true significance, the memorandum remarks:

"The independence of Texas was recognized by the sending of Mr. La BRANCHE as Charge d'Affaires March 7, 1837, after the President had satisfied himself that the newly organized Government was in on and control and capable of main-its status, and after Mexico's at empted invasion had been abandoned. . . No law of Congress exercising a power of recogni-tion by Congress has been found among the rolls de posited in the State Department, notwithstanding the statement of WHARTON, repeated by others, that Predent Jackson on March 8, 1837, signed a resolution of Texas. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill of Marci 1687, contained an item 'for the outfit and salary of a diplomatic agent to be sent to the republic of Texas whenever the President may receive satisfactory evidence that Texas is an independent power and it shall be deemed expedient to appoint such Min

President Jackson, in his message of Dec 21, 1836, referred to Congress the question of recognizing the independence of Texas. On March 1, 1887, the subjoined resolution passed the Senate:

" Resolved, That the State of Texas, having estab maintained an independent Government capable of performing those duties, foreign and iomestic, which appertain to independent Go ments, and it appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the successful prosecution of the war by Mexico against such State, it is expedient and proper, and in conformity with the laws of nations and the practice of this Government in like cases, that the independent political existence of said State be acknowledged by the Government of the

Ten years or so ago, in searching the records of the State Department for his official compilation, Mr. WHARTON found evidence that this resolution received President Jackson's signature on March 3, 1837. JACKSON'S approval of the resolution would merely have been in accordance with the intentions he expressed in his mesof Dec. 21, 1836, Mr. OLNEY and Mr. HALE, apparently, have been less fortunate than Mr. WHARTON in their hunt for precedents that would count against Mr. OLNEY's preposterous pretensions. Has their search been exhaustive? Or has the Texas resolution disappeared mysteriously from the archives? It makes little difference. In any event, whether President JACKSON sent out Mr. LA BHANCHE on March 7 in obedience to the decree of Congress in the resolution of March 1, acknowledging the independent political existence of Texas, or in accordance with the provision in the Diplomatic Appropriation bill of March 3, providing for diplomatic intercourse with the new republie, it was in either case the legislation by Congress and not the sending out of Mr. LA BRANCHE that constituted the recogni-

Similar suppressions of the main fact bearing on the controversy run throughout the OLNEY-HALE memorandum. In the case of Liberia, for instance:

"The republic of Liberta, whose independence was recognized in 1848 by the European powers, about a year after its proclamation, was recognized by the United States in 1802, Sept. 23, at London, Mr. ADAMS ing at that date empowered to conclude a troaty

Here and in other cases, too numerous to expose in detail, the OLNEY-HALE memo-COMEZ to agree to substitute home rule for | randum attempts to deceive the careless of

the ignorant by assuming that the Executive action, which merely consummated the recognition by Congress, constituted all there was of recognition. It is a cheap and somewhat nasty trick of half statement. True, that on Sept. 23, 1862, the United States Minister to England was empowered to conclude a treaty with Liberia. False, that the recognition of Liberia occurred therefore at London as a purely exeentive act. For about three months previously Congress had passed this law, signed by President Lincoln on July 5, 1862;

"That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and con-sent of the Senate, to appoint diplomatic representa tives to the republics of Hayti and Liberta."

That authorization by Congress in July constituted the recognition of the republic of Liberia, as of the republic of Hayti. Yet the OLNEY-HALE memorandum, assuming that Minister ADAMs's action at London in September constituted the recognition of Liberia, and that the sending of a Consul-General to Hayti on July 12 constituted the recognition of Hayti, merely refers to the existence of this previous law to say that "HENRY WINTER DAVIS avers in House Report No. 129, Thirty-eighth Congress, that both Hayti and Liberia were recognized by the act of July 5, 1862." Of course HENRY WINTER DAVIS did so aver. Moreover, HENRY WIN-TER DAVIS was right in his averment; and the House of Representatives of the Thirtyeighth Congress sustained him by adopting a resolution declaring the true relations of Congress to the Executive in matters of foreign policy in this spirited language:

" Resolved. That Congress has a constitutional right to an authoritative voice in declaring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States, as well in the recognition of new powers as in other matters; and it is the constitutional duty of the executive department to respect that policy not less in diplomatic negotiations than in the use of the national force when authorized by law; and the propriety of any declaration of foreign policy by Congress is sufficiently proved by the vote which pronounces it; and such proposition while pending and undetermined to not a fit topic of divionation explanation with any foreign power."

We think that this declaration by Congress of its constitutional rights will stand upright against Mr. OLNEY's unsupported declaration of the right of the Executive to ignore Congress in the recognition of new Governments.

The mess of bogus history and falsifled law put before the Senate by the Hon. EUGENE HALE is a concoction which might be creditable to a sharp little pettifogging lawyer employed by Spain to delude the people of the United States; but it is unworthy of a Senator of the United States. and unworthy of serious consideration by the Senate of the United States.

The Commercial Blessings Showered Upon Cuba by Spanish Rule.

Whether Senator EUGENE HALE'S remarkable discovery that Cuba has greatly prospered under Spanish dominion is the cause or only the consequence of his devotion to that dominion, the fact that he announces it makes convenient some reference to actual statistics.

In the documentary evidence appended to the current report of the Senate Foreign Committee we find that for nearly twenty years Cuba has been crushed under a tre mendous debt imposed by Spain. The budget of appropriations levied on her for the last year of the former revolution was \$46,594,000; from 1883 to 1886 it was over \$34,000,000 a year, and for the last ten years it has been about \$26,000,000 annually. The reductions were made necessary by the constant deficits in revenue, which in some years have reached as much as \$10,000,000 or \$20,000,000. and on an average of late have been nearly \$4,500,000. The total of these deficits has reached \$100,000,000.

As a consequence, while Cuba, in 1868, owed \$25,000,000, the efforts to saddle her with the cost of the former war and its administrative plunderings, civil and military, had brought the debt, at the beginning of the present war, as is estimated, to \$190,000,000, while "on July 31, 1895, the island was reckoned to owe \$295,707,-264. The debt of Cuba exceeds that of all other American countries, and the interest on it is \$9.79 for each inhabitant, or more than 50 per cent. above that of France," with her great debt. To crown the record, it is declared that this enormous sum "has not contributed to build a single kilometre of highway or of railroad, nor to erect a single lighthouse or deepen a single port; it has not built one asylum o' opened one public It represents the expenditures of Spain to keep its yoke upon Cuba and parts

f military expenditures not in Cuba. Even the budget of appropriations of a year or more ago, amounting to \$26,411,314. distributed among 1,631,687 inhabitants, which was the number of the last census that of 1887, represents \$16.18 per head. or more than double the amount a Spaniard has to pay in his European country." Of these outlays over two-fifths go to the interest on the burdensome debt, and then more than one-third to pay for the army, navy, civil guard and guardians of public order. There remains for all the other expenditures required by civil life only 22.52 per cent., " and the State reserves to us 24, per cent. to prepare for the future, and de

velop the resources of the country!" Cuba, again, is peculiarly a country of foreign trade, its products being mainly for export, while what it consumes is largely imported. Thus the shackling of the tobacco, sugar, and cattle industries by Spanish laws for Spain's own interest has been doubly hurtful to Cuba. The famous Vuelta Abajo district, for example, " which produces the best tobacco in the world," has "no roads, no bridges, not even any ports." The taxes collected there do not go to improve transportation; and while Cuban tobacco has to contend with heavy import duties in the countries to which it is sent, Spain actually also "burdens its exportation with a duty of \$1.80 on every thousand cigars."

As to sugar, Spain pays a bounty for what s produced in her own territory, and as if that were not enough, imposes a heavy import duty upon Cuban sugar. It is calcu lated that when the latter reaches Barce lona "it is overburdened with 143 per centof its value." The Cuban sugar producer not only pays taxes on his machinery, but an industrial duty, and still another for loading and shipping, which is equivalent to an export duty. Spain, too, has revived her monopolizing law of 1882, for the benefit of the cabotaje, or coasting trade, between Cuba and Spain, with the result that now Spanish products pay no duties in Cubaand Cuban products pay heavy duties in Spain;" while differential tariffs give the

Cuban market to the Peninsula: "The purdens which many of the foreign article as compared with those borne by the Spanish products. One hundred kilograms of cotton prints pay a duty. If Spanish, of \$20.65; if foreign, \$47.66. One hundred kilograms of Enlited goods pay, it from

spain, \$10.95; if from a foreign country, \$195. One thousand kilograms of bags for sugar, when they are or are represented to be Spanish, pay \$4.59; if from any other country, \$47.50. One hundred kilograms of cassimers, if it is a Spanish product, pay

\$15.47; if foreign, \$300," Here comes in the question of the reciprocity treaty with our own country. Spain does not, in spite of her advantages, produce all that Cuba wants, so that the latter must either use inferior Spanish goods or pay very high prices for foreign ones. The reciprocity treaty with the United States was received with joy by Cuba, and prematurely abolished by the Spanish Government as soon as it saw an opportunity. Now Spain is beginning to talk again of making a reciprocity treaty with us provided we refrain from acknowledging Cuba's ndependence. These facts and figures are in the docu-

ments already referred to, and they are reenforced by the opinion given, just before the outbreak of the present war, by the Circulo de Hacendados y Agricultores, the wealthiest corporation of the island: "The present commercial laws aim at the destruction of public wealth, and politically they are the cause of inextinguishable discontent, and contain the germs of grave dissensions.' Such are some financial and commercial features of Spanish rule in Cuba. Two years ago the sugar industry, taking together the crops and the mills, seemed to be almost on the brink of rule. Loans were made to planters at very high rates, and even the seven banks formerly in Havana had shrunk to two. As to the eigar-making industry, statistics showed that " from 1889 to 1894 the exportation from the port of Havana had decreased by 118,200,000 cigars. City real estate, too, has fallen to one-half, and in some cases to one-third the value it had before 1884." This happened, although Cuba had a sugar output of 1,000,000 tons and enormous and rich tobacco fields. Her income was overburdened; her earnings went out from her, and did not return.

The havoc wrought in Cuba's industries by WEYLER's edicts since the present war began, and the crushing additional burdens that would be imposed upon her should the war fall to establish her independ once, must also be weighed.

There is no doubt that the time was ripe for the revolt that actually occurred, and it must be remembered that, in addition to these commercial considerations, were those of the administrative frauds, the exclusion of Cubans from political control, and the hated foreign yok ?.

Frank Hurd and Free Wool.

Referring to the proposal to restore the tax on imported wool for the protection of American wool growers, the Hon. HORE SMITH'S Atlanta Journal thus remarks:

"The late FRANK HURD once arose in his place in ongress and presented a petition signed by thensands of his constituents for time to vote for a restora tion of the duty on wool. He said he would not vot for that proposition if the petition had borne the names of as many millions as it had thousands; he would never vote to tax the blankets and clothing of

The Congressional Record chronicles no incident exactly like that. What Mr. HURD did say was this, in a speech in April, 1884, upon a bill to restore the duties on wool existing previously to the passage of the tariff act of 1883:

"I know that I have been requested by the Demcratic Legislature of Ohlo to vote to restore the duty on wool. I have a great respect for it as a body: would not vote in this House to make woollen clothing dearer to the laboring population of this country if every Democrat in the State of Onlo

FRANK HURD was a free trader and the father of the free wool idea. At that time the reduction in the wool duties by the tariff of 1883 had been only 31/2 cents a pound, but the price of wool went down more than that, and the clip of 1883 was sold in the open market at a price of five cents a pound lower than the price before the reduction. The estimated loss to the wool growers of | States who furnish the money. the United States was \$15,000,000. And that loss to the sheep farmers did not diminish by a particle the price of woollen

clothing to the laborers of this country. It was not until the days of GROVER CLEVELAND and HOKE SMITH and Prof. Wilson that a Democratic Administration and a Democratic Congress, instructed by their party to enact a tariff for revenue only, enacted a tariff for protection, with the protection taken off in spots. And the principal spot was wool.

New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Georgia are four of the States which adhere to the rule of annual sessions of their respec tive Legislatures. The other States, or a mafority of them, have biennial sessions such as it is proposed to inaugurate in New York, when the State Constitution allows, which it doesn't

at present. Says Brother STRONG, the Mayor, on this subject: "To my way of thinking, the whole thing is an experiment, and experiments I have found are risky. The whole thing seems to be the outcome of the modern desire for a change." Says Brother Scott, the Corporation Counsel: 'In States where the change has been made from annual to biennial sessions it has worked well. To my knowledge not one of these States willing to go back to the old way. What was first an experiment has turned out to be a success, and there is no reason why New York should not reap the benefit. With bleunial sessions of the Legislature, a law once passed would have two years in which to demonstrate its quality. It would have a chance to wear off its rough edges, so to speak, and we would have ample time to become familiar with its workings. There would be more stability, and no one doubts but this would improve the business

Col. STRONG and Capt. Scorr were both candidates for Mayor. STRONG was elected, Scorr was not. What the Constitution of the State of York now provides on the subject is to be found in Article X., section 6: "The political year and legislative term shall begin on the first day of January, and the Legislature shall org year assemble on the first Wednesday in

Our gailant marines are gaining experience while rendering service to Spain. The officers of the gunboats and the revenue cutters that patrol the water, lying between our seasoard and Cuba must be acquiring useful knowledge all the time. That learning may yet turned to account, not in the interest of

Our esteemed monthly contemporary, the intions, reports interesting facts concerning the new State Governors, among whom some Popuat victors are worthy of special attention. Governor Abans of Chorado received a "log schoolhouse education" in Wisconsin, and began a hardware business in Colorado in 1872 From Pueble, his headquarters, he has organited "branch houses in various parts of the State,"an expansion which, of course, puts Governor ADAMS among the monopulists. He has a good library, Governor Loomes of Washington, born in Maine, announces that "no person or corporation need lear any disrimination. I am not entering upon a crusade In my book I was a propagandist to arouse the people; as Governor of the State I have other duties to perform, and I know the danger to be apprehended from those who have labored earnestly in a cause is not their lack of hon-

ROGERS is going slow. Governor STRUNEN-BERG, cravatices, of Idaho, is described as a man "whose influence will be more in favor of the conservative rather than the radical wing of his party." Gov. Smith of Montana is a "substantial and conservative citizen," from whom the most ultra gold advocates "do not expect disaster." Governor LEEDY of Kansas appounces that " pres ent obligations will be paid off as soon as the industry of the citizens can raise the means and that any future contracts will be made under conditions clear to all parties." Governor BLOXAM of Fiorida is placed in the "conservative wing of his party." He is credited with a desire "to promote legislation and the invest ment of capital in the State." Judging from the characteristics attributed to these new State officials, they do not seem to be such cast-iron Populists as they were during the campaign, a

The signs that the New York Democrate are walking downward continue. Having driven William F. Shegnan out of the Na tional Committee and David B. Hill, out of the campaign, an effort is now on foot to depose JACOB A. CANTOR from the Democratic lead ership in the New York Schate. One folly seems to make another.

There were many failures, heavy ones, in the bicycle trade last year. Manufacturers who thought in the spring that the cycling rage was strong enough to insure the sale of wheels in which quality was sacrificed for beauty are wiser now. The idea that the demand for cheap wheels was great enough to warrant their manstacture in extravagant quantities has been changed by experience also. Ever since the bi cycle's first appearance its course has been marked yearly by changes in construction or equipment, but not until last year was a seriouattempt made to supply wheels at a price to suit the poor man, and the cheap-wheel venture of 1896 was not unsuccessful. While it is true that, in many instances, bleycles bought for \$50 or less proved weak and troublesome to their owners, there are to be found an immense number of cheap wheels which, after good service last fall, are in excellent trim for the of course, be difficult to say whether the short life of the low-priced wheels was due chiefly to their poor construction or to the in-experience of their riders. There is reason to believe, however, that the recent experimenting in the manufacture of cheap wheels will result in better bleveles being placed in the market at a low price this year than ever before.

Governor BLACK's message points to his eveniing himself as a rather active and lively character.

The eyes are blind that do not see that the school that taught faith in a tax for revenue only is closed the class distance, or at least dismissed.—
Ficksburg Commercial Heraid.

That is practically true, but out of contemporary events there has arisen the conviction that revenue is all the same the chief end to be eccomplished by the Fifty-fifth Congress, which will begin with President McKINLEY. While this doesn't lessen the disgrace of the betrayers of the "revenue only" principle, it promises to restore the United States Government to a basis of financial sense and honesty; and that will be very satisfactory.

In an Albany newspaper is printed an ad vertisement in which a firm of "bankers and brokers" in this town avers that its "customers have received an average of 10 per cent, weekly on transactions." This shows how easy it is to get rich when money yields an average annual interest of 520 per cent. In fact, it seems inexplicable that everybody has not become rich and gone out of business. The thing must be simple and within the reach of all.

The cable car accident of Tuesday, like its predecessors, shows that the cable ought to go. Let us have electricity, or compressed air, or omething rise; but not the cable.

The Mugwump and Aparchistic papers are now united in a frantic effort to produce political and consequent social disorganization. It is a natural and logical alliance; and the purposes and propositions of the two being essentially the same, they are likely to coutinue as fellow conspirators against law, property, and the organization of society.

It has already cost this Government a great sum of money to defend Spain against her enemies at sea. It is the people of the United

Germany Has Now More Soldlers Than France.

From the Coursier des Etats Unit Since the law passed by the Reichstag on the 29th of June, 1896, Germany has taken a great stride in advance of France in the matter of military organization.

Our entire effective force in infantry amounts to 324,400 men, while that of Germany foots up 364,300, giving the Germans a numerical su periority of 40,000 foot soldiers.

On our side of the Vosges the permanent gar risons are guarded by 2,427 companies, forming 585 battalions. On the other side of the frontier ther number 2.498 companies and 625 battal. ons, a majority over France of 40 battalions.

The expenses present a considerable difference between the two countries. The pay of the French infantry officers, according to the war budget, is nearly forty-three millions; but that of the officers of the German infantry is not less than fort, eight millions.

In time of peace our soldiers are kept on two meals a day, costing fifty-two millions, while the soldiers on the other side of the Rhine are kept and fed on one meal a day by means of an appropriation of sixty millions, Does not this comparison justify the law

creating a fourth battalion in each one of the 145 army corps regiments named? It is believed that the appropriation which will be asked for on the opening of the session of the Chamber will be for thirty additional bat-

talions for 1897. Tairty-Knot Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

An interesting comparison of the performances of the thirty-anot torpedo boat destroyers built by the Lairds at Birkenhead for the Brittole and the Chillan Governments is given in a recent issue of Engineering. The boats are all practically of the same dimensions and horse power. In the table the revolutions of the engines for each mile are given as well as the ones on the measured mile and in the threehour continuous speed trials.

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Two Moments of Peight.

"Yes," said the retired army officer, "I can recall two occasions when I was torribly fright-thed." From the Circland Leader.

Oh," exclaimed the remantic roung lady "do tell me about the romantle young lady, when you were deliking the indiane."
"No," he replied: "one time was when I was married, and the other time was when we had our baby christened."

A Point in the New Charter

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; Have you notice curious provision of the Greater New ter, made public to-day, for the retention of the present inspectors of the Rea'th Department, and disregarding every other employee in that department?

AGE RETIREMENTS FOR 1897.

The Army and Navy Officers of High Rank Who Most Go Upon the Shelf Year-Their Probable Successors. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-Interesting changes

vill occur both in the army and the navy this year through the operation of the compulsory In the former there will be stars galore t distribute, taking together staff and line. In less than three months Major-Gen. Ruger, the second highest officer on the active list, will complete his sixty-fourth year, and so he retired for are. Following the precedent which of late years has given the Department of the East to the officer next in rank to the one commanding the army, it may be found that, un-

command, the Department of the Missouri, with headquacters at Chicago. But who will succeed Gen Rager as Major-General? The ranking officer is Gen. John R. Brooke, who not only has the advantage of being the sentor in his grade, but has a fine war record, having won brevets during the civil war, while he and Forsyth are the only two Brigadier-Generals on the active list who have received commissions for specific distinguished services, those of Gen. Brooks being rendered

less he prefers some other, Gen, Merritt wil

be transferred to that department, with head-

quarters at Governor's Island, from his present

at the Old Wilderness and Spottsylvania. Next to Gen. Brooke in rank stands Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, who also has a fine was record, and list of brevets for service, but is handicapped by the fact that his own retire ment occurs on May 8 next, or only about five weeks after that of Gen. Ruger. It is within the limits of possibility that for this very rea son he might receive the double star, in order to allow him to retire with the rank and pay of a Major-General. But while promotion for such a purpose has sometimes occurred in the case of Colonels, so that they may become gen

such a purpose has sometimes occurred in the case of Colonels, so that they may become general officers, the case may be regarded as different with officers who already wear the star. Following Gen. Wheaton comes Gen. E. S. Otis, an accomplished officer whose reliferment, like Gen. Brooke's, does not occur until the year 1902. Then comes Gen. Forsyth, well known as an officer of Sheridan's staff during the civil war, who retires in August, 1898, while the list is wound up by Gens. Z. H. Blass and J. R. Coppinger. The presumption is that one. Brooke will carry of the brise.

Two Colonels will receive promotions on account of these retirements of Gens. Ruger and Wheaton. There the difficulty of fore casting a choice is greater. The senior is Col. Shafter, First Infantry, who has commanded that regiment nearly eighteen scars, but has been repeatedly passed over in the awards of the star. He remains on the active His until 1899. Following him are Col. H. C. Merfam Seventh Infaultry, Col. H. Manderson. Fourther Col. E. F. Townsend, Twelfth; Col. R. E. A. Crofton, Fiftheenth; then Col. J. F. Wade, Fifth Cavairs: Col. C. E. Common. Fourth; Col. J. K. Mizner, Tenth, then Col. C. G. Bartlett, Ninth Infautry, and Col. M. A. Cochran, Sixth. Of these the only officer retiring this year is Col. Townsend, who leaves the active list July 14.

Turning to the staff, the first high officer to zo is Gen. Morgan, the head of the Subsistence Department, who retires on the 18th of this month. The ranking officer under him is Col. T. C. Stillyan, a West Pointer, who served in the artillery from 1836 to the civil war, and was then transferred to the Subsistence Department. The only handleap in his case is his own retirement next November, and this is thought by his friends to be not likely to interfere with him. Col. W. H. Bell, who follows, retires less than three months after Col. Suilvan. Next th rank are Lisuivan to the W. P. Crawillin, Chief of Englisher, on

in 1903.
Later in the year come the retirements of Gen. W. P. Craimhili, Chief of Engineers, on July I, and Aditation, G. D. Ruggles, on Scot. II. The probabilities as to their successors can better be determined after the new President is inaugurated, and a new Secretary of War has come into power.

In the navy three very distinguished flag officers will be lost to the active list. Rear Admirals Walker in March, Ramsay in April, and Brown in June. Commodors Phythian will be retired in July, and Commodors Wallace still later in the year. These retirements will cause a considerable shifting in active commands.

CANADA.

Extertion Practiced by the Canadian Pacific Hallway.

MONTREAL, Jan. 5.- The way in which the

Canadian Pacific Railway management is mak-ing itself obnoxious to the Canadian people is very well illustrated in a letter I have just received from a correspondent at Sudburg. Ontario. This place is already known to the mining world by its celebrated nickel deposits, and a few months ago an unexpected discovery of a fairly good quality of coal in the immediate neighborhood raised great expectations of industrial development. But so far they fail to realize, owing to the blighting hand of the Cauadian Pacific Rallway, While American coal is laid down in Toronto to the consumer for \$3.75 per ton, the Canadian Pacific Railway demands from the coal owners near Sudbury no less than \$8 per ton for transport to Taronto prepaid, either for small quantities or car loads. It would be difficult to distinguish the line between this extertion and simple highway robbery. Of course, protests are made about it, but Sir W. Van Horne and Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy hold the whole legislative power of Canada, Dominion and provincial, in the hollow of their hands, and the so-called self-governing Canadians are forced to submit to be plundered there is no ther word for it-by the irresponsible autocracy on wheels which they created and subsidize. There are hints that the C. P. R. is only exercising the same pressure in this case that it has in others, with the object of depreciating the property and forcing the control of it out of the hands of its present owners.

Sir R. Cartwright, who spoke at some length

at the banquet to Mr. Laurier at the Club Na

tional during the past week, is being a good deal

ritictsed in imperialist circles for the tone of his remarks. Alluding to the conduct of Canadian affairs by the defeated Tory party be said they had left behind them, as the result of eighteen years misrule, "a Canada impoverished, depopulated, debauched, overtaxed, overburdered, and underreopled; a Canada in
which," he said with extreme recret, "three
important provinces were reduced to a
state of absolute stagnation, and the two
greatest provinces of all were increasing
at a rate far below that common to the
most thickly populated European countries."
This puncent description of the results of
their predecessor's rile, and his expressions
of friendly feeling to the United States, are as
gail and wormwood to the importailst faction,
whose whole soul's desire is to keep up irritation and country between the two countries.
Reading between the lines of Sir R. Cariwricht's
speech, one can see a pretty plain hint to the
lings party that, with the country reduced to
such a condition, excenditure on fortifications
and gons and the other parathermia of imperial policy has an the blocked for. In the tare a eighteen years' misrule, "a Canada impover ing a petition and appealing to the Legislature by such a condition, expenditure on fortifications and guns and the other parametrization for imperial policy need too be booked for. In untario a strong feeling is being developed in favor of the about too the case of the people smoney for purposes outside of a analism interests.

It is an course of the analism interests.

It is an course of the moden that Sir Donald Smith, High Commissioner in London that Sir Donald Smith, High Commissioner in London, is looking into the question of emigration from the lightsh is see, with a view to discover the sources of the reference of such a large proportion of emigrants for the limited states, and, if possible, diverting as much of it as possible to canada. The studie explanation is that the class of people who emigrate to the limited States in so because they perfor a country without monarchy and kinglits, our probably that has not occurred to the secution kinglit in restored entire that our installing himself is a restored entire that our national strength in the is an analysis of the language to his ancestor. I understand a company to be distributed in England and Scotland, explaning to be identified in England and Scotland, explaning to be remained to the state of the contraints why a model of the contraints why a canada is, little openent circumstances, a good country to about.

The remeat of Mr. Lauvier to accept knight-huminance lives great satisfaction to his friends and superiors. I was carred by many that the personnol all kinds that was brought to bear on him model have prevented near the part of Mr. G. R. Bed. Fermier of New Santi Wates, it is a refreshing symptom of growing independent and the intereshing of the proposition of the part of an entreshing with the same of the model of growing independent of the same and a large of an entreshing with the same of the many that we have the same of the part of his and the part of his independent of growing independent of the part of the intereshing complete of New Santi Wates, it is a refreshing emiglian of growing i

"A finantelous Popusa,"

First Detective—The more I think of it, the more trusty I am considered that the more I arrested test night did not give his right name. Second between Wear name dutile give? First between a du Dou.

Had to Take It Along. Lives Town Toples.

Mamie slack didn't remove his arm from around my waist but once during the entire evening.

Ada What was the matter then?

Mamie He had to go home.

CORN FOR STARVING INDIA

Over \$20,000 Needed to Send Food to the TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE LAND cour lesue of this morning the letter correspondent "H" of New Haven, Cocerning sending relief to the starving pe India. The history of the movement is stated in your comments following the The Rev. Mr. Hobbs of Jacksonville. the proposition to gather the corn if the sionary Society would undertake to transto India. Our Board of Managers at its mi held Dec. 22 accepted the respectant authorized the undersigned to take t eary steps to secure the end desired. famine is widespread and threatens to severe admits of no doubt. A letter reco few days ago at this office from the Rev. P. M.

Buck of Meerut, India. says: "The outlook grows darker daily. We an get now about two-fifths the amoun for a given sum of money, which incurs great suffering to those who at best can do little than keep soul and body together. yet reached the stage of starvation, but a change comes soon in a fall of rain, it is here and on a scale that British rule ! has never known. With the exception small districts and provinces, all Ind wolved from Peshawer to Ceylon. The ta-ment is planning relief on a large scale-what extent she could cope with a fain ering a territory with a population of fro-hundred and fifty to two hundred mail-people is to be seen. The outcome is not pectively bright."

Your correspondent states the case to when he says: "It seems to me modistipath this country should sit suppose, with a a food so great as to be a burden, when of God's creatures are starting for a country. volved from Peshawer to Ceylon. The

food so great as to be a burden, which of God's creatures are starting for a clumb of god's creatures are starting for a clumb of governmenting justify.

The Missionary Society of the Mattell Episcopal Church offers its services from the company of the management of this ineventent of sending out a shipload of cern.

A grival in hombay the corn will be discussed among the people who are most newly, with it any regard winatever to creeds or reason. Furthermore, the contributions are not be regarded as for the support of intestingly and solely for the relief of the share. The West will probably furnish the corn will require from \$20,000 to \$1,000 to

150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

THE PARIABS OF INDIA Their Misery Described by a Native Officer

There is one native East Indian in the circ who was much stirred by the account of Judes's great famine in THE SUN last Sunday. He is Deva Sundrum, a Major in the Salvation Arms. While he is more interested in saving the sout of his fellow countrymen than anything elehe realizes very well that this cannut be done

unless their bodies are fairly comfortable "In South India," he said, "I walked I.5 : miles pioneering fifty-six districts, visiting and villages and 30,630 houses. In Malaya a ... North Travancore, I walked 4,095 miles. I ploneered to elve districts and visited rillages and 34,796 houses. All of the people with whom I came in contact on these journers were pariahs-that is, the very lowest caste people. Poor pariabal They are all the slaves of the high-caste people. To give an idea of he densely the country is populated with these un

densely the country is populated with these unfortunate beings: there are in Madras Presidency alone 5.162,000.

"The houses of the pariahs are never more than twelve feet square, and the sufferings of these people during the rainy season and in famine are indescribable. They have no homes. They keep wandering from place to place by day trying to secure food, and when night comes they drop down where darkness overflasts who do not know what it is a scant one of role. In South india there are fully 2,500,000 poulls who do not know what it is to have a single satisfactory meal from one year's end to another. Along with the periodical famine comes cholera. Those weakened by want of food quickly fall victims to the disease, and thousands discovery year. When the plague does break out the Government sometimes sends along a special medical officer to carry relief so the pariahs, but he is always a high caste, who the stead of visiting the cholerastricken lew dayte, confines himself to visiting those in his win caste. The result is that the pariahs are simply swept of the face of the earth.

"Pariabs are always expected to peep at the respectable distance of ninety feet from its high-caste people. Indeed, the public reads are never opened in the willage, since they are day for the country there are special footpaths a days of the food country there are special footpaths a days and the use of the high caste. In certain par so for the country there are special footpaths a days and all the main roads. If a pariah should large

of the country there are special footpaths a side all the main roads. If a parish should leave these to freepass on the main road he w run the risk of losing his life. Oftentimes w

the poor creature sees a high casts approach on the main road he leaves the path and, hi far away under a bush, keeps exclaiming and ever again in a mournful voice, as the passes: 'Master, master, master.'

'When in need of money a parish goes to "When in need of inducy a pariah gos master and gets a loan amounting the American money. But he does not get the bond is signed by the pariah, in which alone his willingties to give himself service of the high caste for life. India ishing dying. The flovenment is not cope with the stuation. The sanitary of the native quarters tends to spreplague, but the pariahs do not believe thithink it a visitation from their gods. If we can win the millions away from it we can win the millions away from idole and temples they can be taught the idole and temples they can be taught the best fits of cleanliness, for then and not until they will they learn that their gods have no control over famine and disease."

SUNBEAMS.

-Glass engagement rings are offered for sale at Portland, Or., as the newest fashion. -The body of a man supposed to be the and Hindu in Kentucky was found frozen at Richmon! -Unconscionable thieves stole the roof of a little

all, just below the top of the walls. -In hiring rooms to carry on his business a To to drive a hearse through the building. -At North Yambill, Or., the Labor Exchange has decided to buy 500 cords of wood and set the mea-bers at the work of cutting it up for stoves.

-The first whaleback built on the Pacifice coast

now, in its tenth year, being remodeled into a steamer of the regular pattern at Oakland, C. -A glass headstone has been put up ever the grave of George E. Evans, a Mason, at Eugene of It was sent on there by his father from Gibers, -Sheepmen of Gilliam county, Or., are circuit

opening of the Cascade Reserve for grants purposes. -John Mauck, a pioneer of Washington, who ass his first vote for Jackson, died on the day before Christmas at Cakedale, in that State, at the said us, and left directions that his body be wre winding sheet and put in a plain pine coffic as had been the usual way in his early life.

-Some citizens of Portland, Or., harbor ngs, and express them, about a merchant of the town who owns two dogs which he allows at one of them a small cur that picks quarte . every dog it can get at, because the big our always come to it rescue when the battle it ? If

-Benton Wilson was liberated from a Water ton State pentientlary during the holifa) tence that he had received on a comfort der, which he had made to shield his ! two were charged two years ago with the Benton Wilson's crather in law, and the ing tried first and the prospect below

his son got up and confessed that he is the -Mexico city has been looking fore and eastern Kailway this month, believing mean much to the country by facts Charemala. When this work is done as there will be rail communication bet-York city and the territory of the Guatemaroad system,

-Thirty thousand cik are winter units the Hole country of Wyonama, according to the of the game worden, who says that in the to saw the other morning there was 17.

utterly amazed him. The elke tra' made was lik film bee, he said, waterd and the been packed down. The animals strength by sands any morning, moving along the make a from the Great Swamp to the Great Ventre miles at night the walls of the calves straying from their